The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,640.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	26 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	3 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PARKER—June 1st, the wife of James Parker, Steward of Byculla Club, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LEVINGE—May 24th, at Cuttack, the wife of H. C. Levinge, Esq., of a son.

GORDON—May 27th, at Calcutta, 1, Humayon Place, the wife of Sir W. E. Gordon, of a son.

ACOCKS—May 27th, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. D. Acocks, River Christian, of a son.

FRASER—May 25th, at No. 2, Ball rd's Buildings, Calcutta, the wife of Douglas St. C. Fraser, Esq., of a son.

BEADON—May 23rd, at Belvedere, Lady Beadon, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

COLE—May 24th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain G. Wynne Cole, Sub-assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

TIRUMURTI—May 22nd, at Mangalore, Mrs. Conara, the wife of Lieutenant Ross Thompson, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

COLE—May 24th, at Bangalore, Robert Cole, Esq., Inspector General of Hospitals and Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty, late Principal Inspector General, Madras Medical Service, aged 61 years.

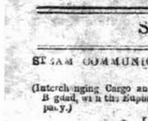
GARRETT—May 29th, at Madras, James George Garrett, Esq., aged 37 years.

POWNEY—May 27th, at Madras, on board the ship *Clive*, Mr. John Powney, Mechanical Engineer, late of Stockport, England, aged 39 years and 5 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	2nd & 16th
„ Bussorah	23rd	„ Bushire	9th
„ Bushire	11th	„ Lingah	13th
„ Lingah	20th	„ Bunder Abbas	14th
„ Bunder Abbas	21st	„ Muscat	15th
„ Muscat	22nd	„ Bombay	21st
Arrive Bussorah	31st	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG" 699 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer for Scinde and Free Cargo at Kurrachee, Indus and Punjaub, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contracts with Government, despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure:

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on..... 16th and 26th.

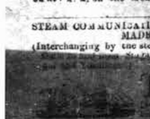
The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 180 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between the 1st and 7th of the month, the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between the 8th and 15th it is despatched at 7 the following morning; thus in the former case passengers embarking at night will be landed at Kurrachee on the following Sunday, but in the latter case not before Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st Passengers and Cargo at Mangalore, Cochin, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Saugor, Calcutta, Kidderpore, Saugor, Bassein, Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contracts with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, as follows, viz.:—

From Bombay	1st and 16th	From Galle	14
„ Goa	2	„ Colombo	23
„ Mangalore	4	„ Tuticorin	27
„ Cochin	7	„ Negapatam	31
„ Galle	11	„ Madras	3rd
„ Colombo	12	„ Saugor	4
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Calcutta	5
„ Negapatam	18	„ Kidderpore	6
„ Madras	20	„ Saugor	7
Arrive Calcutta	25	Arrive Bombay	30

The Steam Ship SERAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched as above, on the 15th June and 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Nilgiris can be landed at Naraket, 4 miles north of Cochin, from which place they proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 16th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Local and Home Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun. Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karanja.	Dhurmutur.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 6	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 3	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurramtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurramtur and Rewas every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 40.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO sail, weather permitting, about the 8th instant, Messrs George Wadia & Son's Ship "CITY OF AMOY," Captain McN. Ie, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above. For Freight or passage apply to

W. Nicol & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Amoy*.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience having been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONRY works in general.

Testimonials will be given.

Address "D. T. H." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately on her arrival, to receive goods as they can be landed; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with the exemplification of Letters of Administration with the will annexed) of GEORGE FORBES, formerly of Castle Crescent House, Reading, in the County of Berks, in England, but late of Bowenfully, near Secunderabad in the East Indies, Esquire, a Captain in Her Majesty's 5th Regiment of Madras Cavalry, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to the Honble GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esquires, all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay the debts or lend the property to the Administrators, and Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement the Assets will be handed over by the Administrators to the Executors of the said deceased in England.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

Bombay, 7th May, 1867.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of Major General JAMES SCOTT, late of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Honorable GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esquires, all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay the debts or land the property to the Administrators, and notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement the Assets will be handed over by the Administrators to the next of kin of the said deceased.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Administrators.

Bombay, 7th May 1867.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

THE ADVERTISERS wish to meet with another to join their Chummery Address "Trio" care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	...	11 to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	...	16 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	...	18 20
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	...	16 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	...	16 18
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	...	16 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	...	13 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	...	18 20
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	...	28 45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	...	ea. 10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	...	„ 3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	...	„ 3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	...	„ 4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	...	„ 4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	...	„ 6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	...	„ 7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	...	„ 6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	...	2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	...	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	9 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	...	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	...	20 0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	... Per doz.	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	...	6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	...	6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	...	6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	...	25 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	...	28 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	...	30 0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteau, 2 ft. 6 in.	...	40 0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	...	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	...	19 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	...	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	...	12 8
BADHAM'S For Railway Rug	... 16 to	20 0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	...	12 0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	...	30 0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	...	30 0
PRINCE OF WALES' Buckingham Rug	...	36 0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	...	22 0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON, AND CHINA. (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL PAID UP, £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £145,902. 14s. 8d.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors now submit to the Shareholders the audited Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Reserve Fund Accounts, for the year ending 31st December last.

From these it will be seen that the profit amounts to £102,221. 3s. 2d., to which has to be added £2,713. 14s. 2d., brought forward from the previous year, making a total of £104,934. 17s. 4d.

A sum of £75,000 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends of five per cent. each.

The Shareholders will probably have anticipated from the disastrous events of 1865, that the results of the Bank's operations for that year have been unsatisfactory. Looking forward to the possibility of continued danger, the Directors considered it their duty to curtail as much as possible their business at all points, and it will be seen from the accounts that this policy has been strictly carried out, though at the cost of a very material reduction of the usual profits of the Bank.

In the Report of last year it was stated that losses of an exceptional character had been incurred at Bombay in 1865. Full provision was made for them on closing the accounts for the year, in accordance with the report received from the Branch, but the amount proved to be insufficient, and this added to losses incurred in 1866—though these have been comparatively small—has necessitated a heavy sum being withdrawn from the Reserve Fund, which now stands at £145,902. 14s. 8d.

The Directors, however, express the confident opinion that all further danger having now passed away, a prosperous future may be fairly reckoned on, more especially as the previous excessive banking competition is much reduced, and the great laxity consequent thereon no longer exists.

Since the date of the last Report, Mr. Robertson, the Chief Manager, has personally inspected every Branch in India, China, and Japan, and the Directors are gratified in being able to state that the result of his inspection has been perfectly satisfactory.

The Directors retiring on this occasion are Mr. George Garden Nicol and Mr. James Murray Robertson, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and the Court recommends them accordingly.

The Shareholders will have to appoint Auditors for the current year.

GEO. G. NICOL,
Chairman.

65, Old Broad Street, 4th May, 1867.

GENERAL BALANCE,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up	750,000	0	0
Current and Fixed Deposits	2,260,558	0	1
Bills payable, Notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public	4,325,898	4	2
Reserve Fund	145,9 2	14	8
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—			
Balance at 31st December, 1866, as under noted	37,500	0	0
	£7,359,858	18	11

ASSETS.	£	Cr.
Coin and Bullion	1,163,622	15 3
Cash with Bankers and Money at Call	791,432	1 2
Government Securities	108,321	9 9
Reserve Fund Investment Account (*Government Securities*)	101,541	13 10
Landed and House property at Head Office & Branches	206,487	0 5
Bills Receivable, Acoans and other Debts due to the Corporation	4,988,403	18 6
	£7,359,858	18 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Dividend for half-year ended 30th June, 1866	£37,500	0 0
„ Amount written off for bad and doubtful debts	13,032	2 8
„ Balance carried down	37,500	0 0
	£209,032	2 8
1867, Jan. 1. Dividend for half-year ended 31st December, 1866	£37,500	0 0
By Balance of Undivided Profit from 31st December, 1865	£2,713	14 2
„ Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1866, after deduction of charges and Income Tax	102,221	3 2
„ Amount transferred from Reserve Fund, as below	104,097	5 4
	£209,032	2 8
1867, January 1. By Balance brought down	£37,500	0 0

RESERVE FUND.

To amount transferred to Profit and Loss Account, as above	£104,097	5 4
„ Balance carried forward	145,902	14 8
	£250,000	0 0

WILLIAM BEATTIE, *Assistant Chief Manager.*
GEO. E. BARNARD, *Chief Accountant.*

By Balance on 31st December, 1865	£250,000	0 0
	£250,000	0 0

1867, January 1. By Balance brought forward ... £145,902 14 8

GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.
GEORGE MAY, }
J. MURRAY ROBERTSON, } Directors.

London, 4th May 1867.—We have examined the several Statements transmitted from the Managers of the several Branches, and also the Books in London, upon which the above Accounts have been framed, and hereby certify to their correctness, according to such Books and Statements, to 31st December, 1866.

COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, & Co.,
Public Accountants, 16, Tokenhouse Yard, E. C.

London, 4th May, 1867.—We have examined the Bills of Exchange, Local Bills discounted, and other Securities held by the Bank against Loans, &c. and we are satisfied that they are available, and that sufficient deductions have been made for all bad and doubtful debts, according to the Statements received from the several Branches in India and China.

J. SMITH,
JAS. J. MACKENZIE, } Auditors.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 7th June 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M.

To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, who has resigned.

HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. }
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 28th May 1867.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per Share or at the rate of 10 per cent. on paid up Capital will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 5th June 1867.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MEHRVANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers No. 27, Meadow Street, at 3 P. M. of FRIDAY the 7th June "to consider the present position of the Company and decide on the course to be adopted."

By order of the Board,
ALEX. G. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th May 1867.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—On and after the 10th Instant, and until the 30th September, the Mail trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be discontinued and the following trains will only be run.

9-30	A. M.	Bombay to Surat and intermediate Stations.	
9-30	„	Surat to Ahmedabad	do. do.
9-30	„	Ahmedabad to Surat	do. do.
8-50	„	Surat to Bombay	do. do.
5-30	P. M.	Bombay to Bassein	do. do.
7-35	A. M.	Bassein to Bombay	do. do.

For further particulars see the Company's time table.

J. R. DUXBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, June 1st 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWJEE BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

COAL AND COKE ASHES.—Tenders will be received at this office up to the 8th instant for the purchase of the refuse Coal and Coke Ashes, now lying at the Locomotive Depot, Byculla.

The parties purchasing must remove them at their own expense and within six days after the purchase has been completed.

W. CHARLTON,
Acting Locomotive Superintendent.

Locomotive Works G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, 1st June.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALMER'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

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Rampart Row.

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Now ready.

History of Architecture in All Countries from the Earliest Times to the Present Day, by James Fergusson, F.R.S. 2 vols. Half bound, gilt tops, *with 1200 beautifully executed woodcuts*.....Rs. 55 0

*** *Volume II. may be had separately.—Price*... 32 0

History of The Modern Styles of Architecture, forming a Sequel to the above, by James Fergusson, F.R.S. Half bound, 312 *illustrations* 24 0

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Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical and Practical. New edition by Wyatt Papworth, with nearly 1600 *wood engravings* 8vo. in cloth. 35 0

Or Half bound Russia 42 0

Sir William Chambers' Treatise on the Decorative part of Civil Architecture, with an Examination of Grecian Architecture. Quarto 16 0

Rural Architecture—A Series of Designs for Ornamental Cottages and Villas; exemplified in Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details, with descriptions, by John Wite. Quarto 34 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY 1867. Rs. 25.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

WOOD'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY—Comprising Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, 3 vols. Royal 8vo. Rs. 39.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

At English prices.

BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA, large edition ..... Rs. 5 0
Do. Do. small pocket edition 3 0

Squires' Companion to the British Pharmacopeia, last edition 4 4

Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, last volume... 3 0

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INDIAN OCEAN DIRECTORY, or Seaman's Guide to the Navigation of the Indian Ocean and China Seas, with Descriptions of the Winds, Storms, Tides, Currents, &c. with Notes on Making Passages, and Sailing Directions, &c., &c., by W. H. Rossier and J. F. Imray, Extensively illustrated with Charts, Plates, &c., 8vo. 15.

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BRITISH RURAL SPORTS: comprising Shooting, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Hawking, Racing, Boating, and Pedestrianism, and the various Rural Games and Amusements of Great Britain by Stonehenge seventh edition, enlarged, with numerous Engravings on Wood. 820 pages small 8vo.....Rs. 10 8

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BAGSTER'S BIBLES.—A small selection just received, beautifully bound in best plain Turkey morocco, flexible back.

Facsimile edition—octavo, good type with gilt clasp	Rs.	22 8
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Quarto Family Bible antique morocco suitable for a Wedding present		48 0

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CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS in great variety.

Ivory Church Service	Rs.	35
Velvet do. do.	„	35
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*** Ivory Prayer Books small size with gilt clasp and rims and carved monogram; in morocco lock cases lined violet silk ..... Rs. 10 8

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowy Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the Arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen (*i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business in Bombay) on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.
Enquiries given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remain for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned property will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in Two Lots on the premises, by order of DAYAL RUTTONSEY the Mortgagee, and on account of the MOSSABHOY CHISSEE VALLIA, lying, and being on the Parell Road, Mahim Sub-District, in the possession of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five Thousand Two Hundred and Ten square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 120 and 496, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, leading to Dadur Station, on or towards the West by the property of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabjee Framjee Bomanjee Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bat, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c. &c.,

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally.

Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.

Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.
Auction and Commission Rooms, Byculla.

NOTICES.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOTLYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., Plumbers, and Contractors, No. 11, Forbes Street, have for sale a few Rolls of SHEET LEAD, weighing from 9 to 14 cwt.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME enquiry for Elphinstone and Victoria Shares; in other descriptions nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,10,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	1,609 per share.
10,25,000	1,000	1,000	8 p c.	Bank of Bombay ...	70 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	100	.....	Bombay Freel Bank	49 per sh.
5,000,000	200	200	8p c.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
3,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	98 per share.
1,000,000	250	25.	nil	Central Bank	11 per share.
800,000	20	20	5	Chartered Bank of India & A. China	180 per share.
800,000	200	12	.....	China Bank ...	18 per share
750,000	25	25	17½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	13 per cent.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Penins. London & China	15 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	13	.....	Madras Banks	40 p c dis
1,000,000	250	125	8 p c	National Bank of India	115 pc sh.
1,562,500	25	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	70 p ct pm ex-di
600,000	50	20	.....	Roya Bank of Indi	66 per si are
.....	50	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	70 per share. [n

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	45 per sh.
200,000	100	13	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	54 p. share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct.		G.I.P.Railway Consolidated Stock ...	223 per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct.		Do. New £20 share	
£20	all	5 p ct.		Do.	No quotations.
£10	all	5 p c.		Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,525 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	470 per share.
1,250,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do...	90 p. s.
5,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Prere Land Co.	45 p. s.
11,000	2,000	990	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ...	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Manaon Land and Reclamation Co.	410 p. sh
.....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Fort Canning...	105 per share.
5,120,000	10,000	6,200	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,070 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	2,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	1,015 per share.
300,000	3,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
250,000	2,500	2,500	.....	Princeof W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share.
150,000	500	500	.....	Virgee Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Tredrs.	do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to ¾d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	2s 0d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100½.
Do.	10 days' sight ...	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do ...	99.
Madras... ...	30 Do. do ...	1 dis.
China	60 days sight ...	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...	Rs. 88½
... ...	Sicca ... Loan 1833-53	...	... 92
... ...	Co.'s ... Do. 1835-36	...	...
... ...	Do. 1842-43	...	... 88
... ...	Do. 1854-55	...	...
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	...	... 105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	...	... 102
Five and a half per cent.	... ...	...	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3-0.
Bank of England Notes	... 10-4
Spanish Dollars	... 22½
Carolus	... 22½
Mexican Dollars	... 22½
German Crowns	... 230
Five-Franc Pieces	... 228
Bar Silver	... 10-8-0
Gold Dust	... 15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English ...	... 15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned ...	228 to 230
Dholleri ...	195 to 200
Bhownuggur ...	
Oomrawuttee ...	189 to 195
Akote ...	199 to 205
Comptah ...	
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee ...	230 to 235
Akola ...	
Khandeish ...	225 to 230
Barsee ...	
Dholleri ...	235 to 238
Bhownuggur ...	
Hingunghaut ...	240 to 245
Broach ...	240 to 241
Veeravul ...	220 to 225
Vingoria ...	235 to 238
Comptah ...	230 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned ...	260 to 262

Ready Sales..... 550 Candies.

Market good demand active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Way, Lieutenant C., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Hanson, Captain G., 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.

Scott, Major S., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 4.

Pelly, Lieutenant Colonel L., Staff Corps, on duty, to Persian Gulf.

Smith, Captain S., Staff Corps, on duty, to Persian Gulf.

Bigsley, Lieutenant G., Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 3rd June, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Assistant Surgeon R. C. McConnell, is appointed to the medical charge of the 29th Regiment N. I., and will join at the public expense.

Lieutenant Wodehouse, officiated as Quarter Master 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), from the 22nd March to the 25th April.

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Faulkner, Infantry, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to count to the extent of 18 months, on service for Pension, the sick leave to Europe taken by him in 1866.

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, is republished :—

Dated 30th April

Royal Artillery.—Staff Surgeon John Irvine, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Major H. C. Walshe, M. D., appointed to the Staff, dated 1st May 1867.

4th Foot.—Captain Edward Harriage, from the 76th Foot, to be Captain, vice E. Bromhead who exchanges, dated 5th May.

15th Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon R. H. Carew, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice W. P. Martin, M. D., who exchanges, dated 1st May.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant F. T. Humfrey, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. C. Cockburn, who exchanges, dated 1st May.

Surgeon Major Hanaan, from the Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon, vice H. C. Sanders, deceased, 1st May.

Staff Surgeon H. Michael, to be Surgeon, vice G. S. King, M. D., placed upon half pay, dated 1st May.

99th Foot.—Ensign E. L. S. Branson, from the 15th Foot, to be Ensign, vice F. W. L. Cassidy, who retires, 1st May.

Lieut. A. D. Broughton, to be Inspector of Musketry, vice Lieut. Leman, who has resigned that appointment.

Medical Department.

Surgeon Major H. C. Walshe, M. D., from Royal Artillery, to be Staff Surgeon Major, vice Staff Surgeon John Irvine, appointed to the Royal Artillery, dated 1st May.

Assistant Surgeon W. Thomas Martin, M. D., from the 45th Foot to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice H. H. Carew, who exchanges.

The promotion to Brevet Colonel of the undermentioned Officer to be antedated as follows :—

Major and Brevet Colonel W. H. Kirby, 94th Foot, to the 12th October.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 31st May.

Captain A. J. Vibart, Staff Corps.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London ...	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
„ Liverpool ...	£3 10s. to £4 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£7 0s. per ton.	.....
To China ...	Rs. 6 per bale.	.....
„ Mauritius ...	No business.	.....

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

... Nacoda ... ...Cochin, April 18

DEPARTURES.

... Grisham ... ...Liverpool.
... Greetham ... ...Liverpool.
... Bice ... ...Calcutta.
... Lewis ... ...Persian Gulf.

...ned their port clearances yesterday :—
...ine, E. P. H. Thompson, bound to
...de, G. A. Henscom, bound to Aden
...d to Havre,
...erpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUINNESS' STOUT, BOTTLED by Sparks, Moline & Co., in splendid condition, just arrived.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE undersigned begs to notify that he is no longer connected with the Byculla Hotel.
W. FARTRIDGE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—SHAREHOLDERS and CREDITORS who have not yet signed the PRINTED FORM of ASSENT to the Proposal for the reconstruction of the BANK, are particularly requested to do so, and to forward the same to the undersigned without delay.

Forms of Assent may be obtained on application personally or by letter, at the Bank Offices, Rampart Row.
F. DUNDAS CHAUNTRELL.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of the special Resolution passed on the 18th May, and confirmed this day, the sum of Rs. 400 per share will be payable to the Shareholders on production of share certificates, at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1867.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., the Auctioneers, will sell the properties of Crushnarao Wassoodow to Vishookundass Hurribhoy (mentioned in the Advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on the tenth day of May last) on the following days namely :—

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of June instant, at 4 P. M. the piece or parcel of ground with a messuage or dwelling-house situate at Mahaluxmee to be sold on the premises.

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of June instant, at 4 P. M., all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Sion and Matoonga to be sold in the Auctioneers' room.

KELLY & Co.

Bombay, 4th June, 1867.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on 4th June 1867, the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 18th May, viz., "That the Company be wound up voluntarily," and "That Mr. A. E. Ashley be appointed sole Liquidator," were confirmed.

For the London, Asiatic and American Co. (Limited.)
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers Western Insurance Company.

With reference to the above Advertisement, all persons having claims against the Western Insurance Company, are requested to send in particulars of same, and all persons indebted to the said Company are desired to pay the respective amounts due by them to the undersigned at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) Elphinstone Circle.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 5th June 1867.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 544 of 1866.

The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East ... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

The Free Land and Reclamation Company, (Limited) ... *Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June instant, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M. (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 10th day of December instant in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed defendant :—

Two houses assessed under Nos. 10 and 13 and a piece of open ground situate at Chinchpoogly, and two houses assessed under Nos. 41 and 42 situate at Goorujbuny, respectively without the Fort, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs 5,09,369-13-9 for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 437-4 for costs, which said debt—interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 5,09,8,6-15-9, and further interest at six per cent. upon the last mentioned sum until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

VENAYEKRAO WASSOODEWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st December 1866.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
No. 7.
MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the 111, *The* Bursting of the shell!!!

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valueable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press."

Bombay Gazette Press, April, 1867.

MONSOON ALTERATIONS.

Now ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Parneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &C. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
AGENTS:
Bombay :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,
London :—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for a few months a BOOKKEEPER, capable of commencing and balancing a set of books. Salary Rs. 150 per month. If good services are rendered, the situation may become a permanent one. Apply by letter addressed "Book-keeper" to the care of the *Gazette*.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened for TUESDAY, 18th June 1867, at noon, at the Office of the Secretaries, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and deciding what measures, if any are to be adopted, with a view to continuing the operations of the Company.

For the London, Asiatic & American Company, (Limited)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "DELHI," will beclosed on SUNDAY, the 9th June, at 2 P. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 5 P. M.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SATURDAY the 15th June, at 5 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on paymeat of the usual fee until 7 A. M on the 30th instant.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detention of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is allowed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China ...	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure.
Ceylon ...			
Penang ...			
Singapore ...			
Hongkong ...			
Cape of Good Hope ...	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mauritius ...			
Natal ...			
Reunion ...			
St. Helena ...			
Muscat ...	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Persian Gulf ...			
Bussorah ...			
agdad ...			
ushaghire ...			
ingonia ...			
oa ...			
Karwar ...	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Beypore ...			
Mangalore ...			
Cochin ...			
Calicut ...			
Cannanore ...			
Tellicherry ...			
Kurrachee ...	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hong Kong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ Tolah	¾ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage .... 6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ... ... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ... ... Two Annas.
And One anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 2½ Tolahs.	5 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 30	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
„ 60	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
„ 90	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
120	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 120	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

CALENDAR—JUNE 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ... ... 9th 11h. 28 m. A. M.
Full moon ... ... 17th 9h. 49m. A. M.
Last Quarter ... ... 25th 10h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	5	Twilight ends at 7-15 P.M.	5 32	6 33	0 37	0 59
Tours	6	Mars sets at 11-3 P.M.	5 28	6 34	1 24	1 44
Fri.	7	Moon passes 8° 48' S of Mars at 3-15 P.M.	5 25	6 34	2 8	2 31
Sat.	8	Jupiter rises at 11-43 P. M.	5 25	6 34	2 56	3 2
Sun.	9	Pentecost—Wait Sunday.	5 25	6 35	3 50	4 2
Mon.	10	Venus rises at 3-39 A.M.	5 25	6 35	4 54	5 27
Tues.	11	Saturn set. at 3-31 A. M.	5 25	6 35	6 5	6 43

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	May 24	KURRACHEE ...	May 28
AGRA ...	May 21	LAHORE ...	May 29
ALLAHABAD ...	May 31	LONDON ...	May 10
AUSTRALIA ...	Feb. 26	MADRAS ...	May 30
ALEXANDRIA ...	May 11	MALTA ...	May 10
BANGALORE ...	May 29	MEERUT ...	May 17
CALCUTTA ...	May 29	OOTACAMUND ...	Apr. 18
CAPE ...	Feb 13	OUDH ...	May 29
CEYLON ...	Apr. 16	PENANG ...	May 10
DELHI ...	May 31	PUNJAUB ...	May 21
FRANCE ...	May 4	SUEZ ...	May 19
HONGKONG ...	Apr. 15	SINGAPORE ...	Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867.

We have been induced to return to the subject of European education in the institution familiarly known as the "Byculla Schools," in consequence of an advertisement which appeared in our columns a few days ago announcing the superior advantages of the "Saint Mary's Institution." Both the institutions we have named appear to have for their primary object, the care of the orphans of the army and of the other children of our European poor: the "Byculla Schools" being connected with the church of England, and "Saint Mary's Institution" with the church of Rome. Both institutions are in part supported by Government, but to the former the contributions of Government are liberal; both institutions receive support from the general public, but this support is scanty and uncertain to the Byculla Schools. The Byculla Schools are under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the Archdeacon of Bombay is the Vice-Patron. His Excellency the Governor is President of the Society, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the members of Council, are the Vice-Presidents. Then there is a "Managing Committee," represented by the heads of the Military departments, and several of the leading members of Society, and by "all Chaplains." There is also a "Lady Patroness" and a very full ladies committee; and lastly, there is a staff of "Executive Officers" consisting of a Treasurer, Secretary, Comptroller, and Surgeon.

Now with this rich provision of Patrons, Presidents, Managing Committees, and Executives, we think the "Byculla Schools" are very ably and powerfully represented. Moreover, these schools have existed in Bombay for half a century. It would be only reasonable therefore to suppose that the power and wealth of the "Office-bearers" of this Society, which desires to be distinguished as "The Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay" were fittingly represented within the walls of the Institution, and that "education" in its strictest sense, was an accomplished fact in the Schools. Nobody could suppose that after fifty years' experience, and the countenance and support of members of Government, and the leading men of society, and "all chaplains," extended to these schools for half a century that they were not schools at all, but simply places of refuge for children of both sexes, who were turned out of the institution at puberty, or soon after, with only a slight smattering of—we cannot say education—the rudiments of knowledge. Nor could it be supposed that a "Roman Catholic Orphanage" like "St. Mary's" which has only started into active life a very short while ago, should be able to put forth an advertisement offering a higher education to orphans, to children of the poor, and to others who are not poor, than anything which the old "Byculla schools" can either offer or afford. And yet it would appear from the advertisement to which we have referred that it is so. We quote:—"St. Mary's Institution has been recognized by the educational department as being of the rank of a High School, teaching up to matriculation standard." According to Rule 50 of "the Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay," "the children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls are taught needle-work and household duties":—an amount of "education" which is completely embraced by the familiar "three R's." There is a vast difference here; and as far as we know, the educational department has *not* recognized the Boys' school at Byculla "as being of the rank of a High School."

We have in former articles upon European education in Bombay lengthened out our remarks in support of advanced education in the "Byculla Schools," demanding that a High School education should either be given to the boys, or that the Society should remove the word education from its distinguished name. We now think that if this word "education" was replaced by the compound noun "animal existence," the chief object of the Society would be better expressed, and people would not be deceived as to what their children might expect to secure within the walls of the institution. While we have been spending our efforts in vain to raise the "Byculla Schools" to the standard of High Schools, our Roman Catholic friends appear to have required no stimulation in the cause of "promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay." They seem to have cared not whether the children committed to them were the children of the poor or of the rich: they were educationists, whose duty it was to adapt education to the full capacity of all. Wherever they found an ample calibre they proceeded to fill it, without first enquiring whether the boy was the orphan of a British Soldier, or a foundling who "growed" nobody knew where. In their advertisement under allusion, first and second class boarders are distinguished, but only in this way:—"separated from each other in all except schooling." In "St. Mary's" money will secure fine bread, and fine sleeping apartments, but it cannot secure all the fine "schooling." In school all the boys are to be treated alike, and a High School standard is to be maintained not in name only; not in advertisements, but it is contemplated to send up pupils for examination by the officers of the educational department. "St. Mary's" is a youthful institution, and we are not able to say that it will successfully perform all it promises. But in the vigour already displayed by those who have charge of the Institution, in their fixedness of purpose, and we may add, in their ambition, there is the promise of successful performance. The feature in the advertisement which has the greatest charm far us, harmonizing completely as it does with the views which we have more than once expressed, is the avowed determination to know no distinction between poor or rich in matters educational.

With regard to the Byculla School it was never said that there were boys in the institution who could not be taught anything but the "three R's."; but it was hinted, if not boldly expressed—certaining it was expressed by Mr. W. Howard the late director of public instruction—that it was a mistake to educate soldiers' orphans because they were soldiers' orphans, and would in after life become vain in the conceit that they were somebodies. It was feared that boys from the Byculla Schools, if well educated, would think and act just like other educated individuals: it was feared they might aspire to high places, and that after receiving a gratuitous education might affect a vexatious independence. The Roman Catholic educationists do not appear to view this matter in the same light, and we leave them to settle their views with their own consciences, and resist the logic of the "Byculla Schools" educationists if they think they can do so. We could never see how Society has been benefitted during the last fifty years by the outturn from the Byculla schools of Press readers, medical apprentices, and telegraph signallers: about the meanest occupations to which intelligent lads could be put. But "the Society for promoting the education of the poor" was quite satisfied with this wretched result of their labours; and so the same thing goes on from year to year. The expenditure of the Byculla Schools, which now amounts almost to a lac of rupees per annum, keeps alive the vital spark in these children, and the "Education Society" throws back amongst the community a number of boys and girls who are less trained and less adapted to earn their daily bread, than are the children of the poorest natives who have never known the blessings of living under the exalted patronage of "the Lord Bishop of the Diocese." The reflection will force itself upon us, as we have no doubt it has already forced itself upon many of our readers who have a friendly feeling for the soldier's orphan;—"if five or six thousand boys have been sent out of the Byculla School since it was instituted, how many of these might have been educated to that standard which would have made them fit for the duties of life in stations not only of advantage to themselves, but also to Government, to men of commerce, to men of capital, to men of science, to men of enterprise; but who were educated only to a standard which levelled them to the dust, and which rendered them objects of pity or of scorn, as they exhibited prevailing vices of sloth or of perversity?" And during these fifty years the country needed men of intelligence instead of blockheads, when intelligence found no difficulty in securing a just reward. "The Bombay Education Society" could not train one intelligent lad so as to make him a credit to its schools, no not in fifty years. If there are any who have scaled the ladder of advancement,—and we know there are many such—they owe it, not to their "Education" in Byculla, but to something which the "Education Society" strove to smother but failed in the attempt. We ask seriously is it ever to be so, and is education in the Byculla Schools to remain a public delusion and a reproach to Bombay? When His Excellency the Governor listened to the poetic recitations of the boys in the girls' school the other day, was he not surprised that something more real was not offered for his acceptance? It could not have escaped his keen observation that in this display of scholastic power the best foot was placed foremost, and that an ability to recite poetry was not wanted for the manful and successful struggle through an Indian life. The brains of the boys in the schools at Byculla must be regarded by all statesmen as capital to the country, of more or less value according to the amount of trained intelligence within their cranial encasements; if it is so, then we do "the Society for promoting the education of the poor" no injustice by saying that an enormous amount of capital has been wasted: collected from Government, collected from the public, and used for the lowest purposes of sustaining mere animal life; and wasted in allowing intellectual power to rust in the iron-bound meshes of the three R's.

The expenditure of the Byculla Schools demands a few words of notice. The present minimum charge in the Schools is Rs. 2½ per mensem, and it is in contemplation to increase this amount to Rs. 20. The Managers of the Roman Catholic School in Nesbit Lane—"St. Mary's"—advertise their charge for second class boarders Rs. 48 per quarter, or Rs. 16 *per mensem*. Now when it is remembered that the "Byculla" and Roman Catholic schools are educating as a rule the same class of children, the difference between the two institutions amounts to this, that with less support from Government, "St. Mary's" provides a higher standard of study and gives board and education combined, for just two-thirds the amount demanded at Byculla. Is it, we ask, the intention of "the Society for promoting the education of the poor" to empty their schools of every Protestant child whose parents can pay anything? Surely the Roman Catholic educationists would be far more entitled to so attractive a title as that of the "Society for educating the poor of Bombay" than the present Society, and perhaps they would have adopted it but for the wisdom of striving to avert any odium which would be likely to impede them in their work. We know it has frequently satisfied the consciences of men who are not themselves Roman Catholics, that people of this denomination and the Priesthood have a method of obtaining funds that is quite unaccountable to others. Might we humbly suggest that the secret is to be found in a zeal for their work so mainfestly displayed by teachers in the Church of Rome. Certainly it appears to be so in Bombay. However this may be, the two great facts remain; that the standard of European Roman Catholic education is in advance of the standard of Protestant education in the two opposing school at Byculla, and that board and education are 33 per cent. cheaper in "St. Mary's" than in the schools which are so freely supported by the State. If "St. Mary's" is bent upon exercising a magnetic influence on the institution "over the way", we may soon look for an exodus from the Byculla Schools which will be a mortification quite deserved, and apparently quite desired.

MR. G. T. MOLECEY, Architect, has been appointed lecturer on architecture in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Arts. Mr. Molecey's course of instruction will be of a practical character, and it is to be hoped that the numerous draughtsmen attached to the offices of public Works, &c., will avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring knowledge which would make their work more intelligent and valuable.

IF the Health Officer would permit us to suggest an improvement in the form of the Abstract Mortuary Tables which are supplied weekly to the Press, we think the public would derive more instruction from the published figures than can now be obtained. It may satisfy the different "castes" to know the numbers of the deaths from the various classes of disease, and we have no objection to this information, but it would afford the public much more satisfaction to know the "districts" in which the mortality occurred. Doubtless the Health Department takes due notice of the situations in which any unusual mortality occurs; but if the public knew this also many people would be able to adopt preventive measures and to hunt up sources of mischief even before the Health Department came to learn the cause. In last week's table for instance, there were 35 deaths from small-pox, and 129 from fevers, and while it would be a great satisfaction to know the favourite situation of these disease, the table tells us nothing about it. The Mortuary tables should, we think, convey sanitary instruction to the people, which at present they do not. The extra information called for is so necessary, and at the same time can demand so little trouble of the Deputy Registrar that we feel sure our very reasonable request will at once

to form an opinion on the subject, and came to the conclusion from what he heard from them that a very small capital would be sufficient to carry on the Bank. He therefore proposed a scheme by which twenty lakhs were to be called up in the first instance. Well, he still believed a sum of twenty lakhs could be raised, but he very much doubted if any larger sum than that could be got—indeed he thought there would be a great deal of difficulty in getting even that. It was thought at the time he referred to, that with twenty lakhs to begin on, and with the Government allowing the money which it held in deposit in the Bank to remain untouched for a certain time, the Bank would be able to carry on business, and in the course of a few months might be able to realise sufficient from its assets to enable the shareholders in the old Bank to pay a second call amounting to an aggregate of twenty lakhs after the lapse of six months. Well, the persons whom he spoke to were all of opinion that the only chance of carrying out the reconstruction depended upon whether Government would agree to its deposit remaining with the Bank and upon Government taking up shares in the reconstructed Bank on the same as it had shares in the present Bank. He had great confidence for his own part in believing that this scheme for reconstruction would answer, but it was first necessary to be satisfactorily assured by Government that it would continue its business with the Bank, agree to allow its deposit to remain as it was for a certain period of time, and take up shares in the new Bank. An application was accordingly made to Government, and instead of agreeing to these terms Government gave them to understand that it would not take shares in the new Bank, that it would not engage to allow the deposit to remain with the Bank for a fixed term, and that the agreement with the Bank could duly be renewed with the sanction of the Secretary of State. Government made it a *sine qua non* that there should be one crore of rupees of capital raised and subscribed. Now, he considered that it would be utterly impossible to raise that amount in the present state of Bombay. Government required that there should be fifty lakhs paid on the 1st of August and other fifty lakhs in March next year. Now, he for one had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible in the present state of Bombay to do it. Many persons who had come forward and expressed their willingness to take shares in the new Bank had given it as a condition that Government should become partners in the new Bank. Well, when it was felt that reconstruction on the terms indicated by Government would be impracticable and indeed impossible, the next question was, whether they should not endeavour to save the good will of the business by means of amalgamation. He certainly would himself have preferred to see the Bank reconstructed, but as that appeared to him to be impossible he had given his consent to the scheme for amalgamation. He believed that in the present state of affairs amalgamation was the only possible way by which the Bank of Bombay could expect to get out of its difficulties to any great extent; and having come to the conclusion that it was the best course to pursue, he begged to second the resolution which the Chairman had placed before the meeting.

Major General Rivers—Are the directors unanimous in making this proposal?

Mr. A. J. Macdonald thought that before the motion was put to the meeting it might be well to explain that the terms on which Government would consent to a reconstruction of the Bank might yet be somewhat modified. The shareholders had probably seen a telegram which had appeared in the newspaper, and he might state that the proposed amount of new capital mentioned in the letters to England which led to the communication with the Secretary of State. It appeared therefore from the telegram that the Secretary of State had approved of that amount of capital,—and not only that, but it was stated that he was even averse to it. The shareholders must look more to the Secretary of State for India than to the Government here, and he thought it would be very reasonable to expect much more favourable terms from Government than those which had been mentioned. (Hear, hear.) At least he thought Government would approve of fifty lakhs being paid up on the 31st March 1868 and other fifty lakhs on the 30th September 1868; and he thought it would be much more desireable to adopt a scheme for reconstruction or such terms as these than to carry out the proposal for amalgamation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Foggo—I would wish with your permission to offer a few remarks. Mr. Cleveland commenced by saying that he was one of the committee appointed by the shareholders to consider an alternative scheme. He seems, I think, to be labouring somewhat under a mistake on two points. He takes for granted, in the first place, that as Mr Macdonald has said it would be quite impossible to obtain better terms from Government, were the shareholders really to come forward as one man and stand upon their rights, as it is their duty to do as a matter of justice. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Connon) and also that the scheme for reconstruction has had a fair trial. Now, I maintain that that is not the case. To say nothing, or to say little about the position that the directors have taken up—I am not going to launch any blame against them, but simply to state a fact. It is a fact—nobody can deny it—that with the exception of the short interval during the deputation to Matheran, the Directors have from first to last given the cold shoulder to the scheme for reconstruction. (Applause from Mr. Macdonald.) Independently of that I think if it were possible, Reconstruction could not have had a fair trial unless amalgamation had been at once thrown over. Take the case of a shareholder having 40 or 50 shares in the Bank. I know a case myself of a gentleman very high in the military service, who has something like 40 or 50 shares in the Bank. He writes down to the directors or secretary and says "I am willing to take shares in Mr. Dickson's scheme of amalgamation but if, the directors or shareholders or Mr. Cleveland think that the scheme for reconstruction is a preferable one, I am willing to take shares in the reconstruction scheme. Well, if the amalgamation had been thrown overboard when the alternative scheme was proposed, then would a fair opportunity have been given to the public to test the opinion of the shareholders and the public. I only learned this morning from Colonel Pelly that he and other shareholders intended to put forward to-day, that it may be recorded on the minutes of to-day's proceedings, a protest as to the claims of the shareholders upon Government. The protest has been put in the hands of

Colonel Pelly—Excuse me, the protest refers to the condition of the existing Bank of Bombay and recommends an appeal to Government. We trust to the honour and justice of the Government.

Mr. Foggo very well; I consider that the true course for the shareholders to pursue, having regard to their own interests and saying nothing of the public interests which are a matter of minor importance in this case, I consider that if the shareholders took a correct estimate of their own interests they would throw over amalgamation altogether, and at once lay their case before the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State and ask them in so many words what assistance they would give them to recover their lost capital, and to help them in the reconstruction, if they decide upon that, of the Bank of Bombay. Now I will read, with your permission, a letter with which I was favoured a few days ago and which I produced at a private meeting of the shareholders held last week from a gentleman whose name I am not at liberty to give, but I shall be happy to show the letter to any shareholder who may wish to see it. This gentleman is not a member of the Government, but he is the next thing to it; he is closely connected with Government in an official capacity. What he says is this:—

MATHERAN, 30th *May*.

MY DEAR FOGGO,—I wish I could attend the meeting of Bombay Bank shareholders to-morrow. However, I entirely agree with what I suppose to be your view, viz:—That we should strive for a reconstruction of the Bank as preferable to the amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal, both for public ends and the shareholders' private interest, and that we should urge upon Government in consideration of its position as a large shareholder, and as a most influential and almost paramount director, that it should assist the Bank with a spe ial loan of so much money as may be well secured by the Assets of the Old Bank.

The Government, wisely or unwisely, thought fit to ally itself with the Bank with purpose I suppose to give it stability and thereby to secure public confidence for the public benefit. It obtained that confidence with disastrous consequence to hundreds, a large number of whom were its own retired servants, their widows and families.

It is scarcely possible to dispute that the government has a large responsibility in this matter. The claim upon it for pecuniary aid to make the best of the circumstances appears to me irresistible if fairly urged. The sufferers are those who are helpless through ignorance of their position, their claim and the means of urging it; so that there is a seeming pathy on the part of shareholders which we should do our best to remove, lest it beget a real apathy on the part of those who ought to help them. There is danger lest weary hopelessness lose the opportunity and in the things worse than they need be. The mere difference of temper of men heartily setting to work to help themselves incouraged at the same time by liberal aid from those whose duty it is to co-operate and the same persons throwing the labour, responsibility and legitimate gains to others and and hopelessly accepting the price of the good-will of their present position as all they can hope for, is alone a difference in the two offered schemes, which, to my mind, weighs heavily against amalgamation. The Direction of the princi al Bank in a great mercantile city like Bombay has a representative character which makes its action infectious for good or ill. If the Bank Direction now prove self-reliant, determined to use its costly experience with some degree of unselfish devotion to public ends, I believe it may do much to restore commercial confidence and may help to strengthen commercial mortality.

I have not in this note entered into any details of conditions and securities Government and the Bank. I only state my conviction that such considerable assistance from Government, as I have indicated, may be reasonably asked, and that, with such assistance, we ought to reconstitute the Bank.—Very sincerely yours,

TO THE HONBLE GEORGE FOGGO.

I am not (resumed Mr. Foggo) going to detain the meeting long, but I must recur for a few moments to the arguments that were brought forward by myself and others at the private meeting the other day, a summary of which was in one of the local papers because I think they have received simple confirmation from the telegram referred to this morning, and which Mr. Macdonald's house has so energetically obtained. I and others said on the occasion to which I have alluded, that the scheme for amalgamation was a wild scheme, a visionary scheme; it depends too much upon contingencies—too much upon contingencies for any plain man of business to take up without assurances which they have not at present as far as one knows and as far as has been communicated to the shareholders and the public. In the prospectus of the amalgamation scheme some privileges which were to be accorded to the new Bank are referred to. Now, I should like to know what are these privileges? How are they to be obtained? Do they refer to the currency which was referred to lately by Mr. Dickson and which Mr. Dickson seemed to be so enamoured of. If so that whole scheme would fall to the ground at once because no man would authorise such a scheme as that. But independently of that, as was urged at the private meeting, if the shareholders agreed to-day, or two months hence to this amalgamation scheme they would have to go through an ordeal before the matter was fully settled, and what guarantee do they give to the shareholders that it will be settled in the way they expect. There will also be a question for the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal; there will be a question for the Bombay Government; a question for the Indian Government; and there will be a question for the Home Government, and if this telegram is to be relied upon—and I have no doubt that it is (I mean as to its terms) substantially correct. But it is so that there is a very strong feeling at head quarters that the amalgamation scheme is not to be taken up in a very hearty way. There are so many considerations connected with it that it is only to be taken up after the maturest consideration, and not to fish a rotten Bank out of the mud for I am sorry to say these are the proper terms in which the Bank of Bombay is to be described. I say it is not to be taken up in this way. Again will the Bank of Bengal not have something to say about the altering of its charter. It will have to get a new charter altogether, if this scheme of amalgamation is put forward, and I think Mr. Stewart in the address which he has just read to us on behalf of Mr. Lushington, the Chairman, refers to the question of government continuing as shareholders That question would arise just as soon, just as readily, more readily than it would with the reconstituted Bank of Bombay, because the Bank of Bengal would have to go to Government for new terms, whereas the Bank of Bombay had a claim upon Government, at any rate the local Government could not with any face or decency put aside the claims of the Shareholders Lest it should be said that I am personally interested in the Bank as far as I personally am concerned, I may say that that is not so. I have only five shares in my own name personally; proxies I hold for large numbers of shares which have come to me in the ordinary course of business, but I have no other interest in the Bank. I think the only policy the shareholders can pursue is to stick to Government, to remind Government from whatever cause it may be, that they have allowed the business of this bank to drift into bankruptcy, and that it is the duty of Government to help the shareholders either by a special loan as my friend says in the letter I have read to you, or in any other way they please, but to help the shareholders. By accepting an amalgamation scheme the shareholders will, I conceive, be only weakening their own position, if they do there is no use talking about their claims upon Government as Government will say "The matter is settled." They will say "you are no longer shareholders in the Bank of Bombay you are shareholders in the new Bank of India."

Mr. Macdonald said there were one or two questions which, if put and answered, might assist the meeting in giving proper consideration to the question before it. He would like in the first place to ask whether Mr. Dickson had submitted to the Directors the last balance of the Bank of Bengal or any details showing the state of the affairs of the Bank at the present time.

The Chairman—We have seen nothing beyond the official balance sheet which was published in the *Government Gazette*.

Mr. Macdonald—But you have seen no list of the bad debts or Estimate of the losses?

The Chairman—That of course is a subject which would not be gone into until our shareholders should express some wish to join the Bank of Bengal, but we should certainly satisfy ourselves as to the position of the Bank of Bengal before finally agreeing to an amalgamation.

Mr. Macdonald—But you are seeking now, before having done that, to commit the shareholders of this Bank to an acceptance of a scheme for amalgamation. I should also like to ask whether the Reserve capital of the Bank of Bengal—which I understand is about ten per cent. of the paid-up capital—is still intact or whether it has been merged in any way in the general assets of the Bank.

Mr Alex. Brown—Mr. Macdonald is anticipating a matter which, I think, will come forward afterwards in the natural course of this discussion. If the shareholders decided upon accepting the amalgamation project I think it would be the duty of the directors to say that they are entirely in the dark as to the position of the Bank of Be gal; but the necessary steps would be taken to ascertain the position of the Bank before the final arrangement was entered into.

Mr. Macdonald—Then, perhaps after a delay of a few months you may find that the position of the Bank of Bengal is such that to amalgamate with it would just be like rushing into the arms of the Bank of Agra or the Bank of London. I should further like to ascertain whether the Rangoon losses—which I understand have been very heavy—were written off at the end of last year. I think that these questions have an important bearing on the subject before this meeting.

The Chairman—No direct enquiry has yet been made as to the position of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, but all that is asked on the present occasion is an expression of opinion with regard to the terms of amalgamation—for the directors would on no account commit the shareholders to amalgamation before satisfying themselves that the position of the Bank of Bengal was thoroughly sound.

Mr. Macdonald—Am I to understand that the directors have recommended this scheme of amalgamation for the adoption of the shareholders without having taken any steps to ascertain whether the Bank of Bengal was in a good position?

The Chairman—It is recommended for adoption, subject to the affairs of the Bank of Bengal being in a sound position.

Mr. Macdonald—The Rangoon losses are reported to be very heavy, and if that is so it is simply absurd to ask the shareholders of this Bank to take up shares in the Bank of Bengal at a premium of 20 per cent. There is another question which I wish to ask. There has been a considerable number of applications from shareholders for shares in the new reconstructed Bank, and I would ask Mr. Stuart whether the tone of the letters received from these applicants is not in favour of reconstruction.

Mr. John Stuart said—Yes, it is in favour of reconstruction," and was understood to add that some had expressed a willingness to take shares in the amalgamated Bank in the event of the scheme for reconstruction not being carried out.

Mr. Macdonald enquired whether the management of the currency was one of the privileges which Mr. Dickson calculated on the Bank of Bengal getting back if the Banks were amalgamated.

The Chairman. No, it is not. The minute of the 7th March has been done away with altogether, and the scheme is now of a different character.

Mr. Macdonald—I think it is a great blessing that it has been done away with.

Mr. Brown—There is no scheme now for establishing a state Bank. There is simply a scheme for establishing a Bank having its headquarters in Calcutta and a branch in Bombay.

Mr. Macdonald—The *Englishman*, the other day, said that the branch in Bombay would be only an extension of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Broach said—The scheme of reconstruction has as much hold over people's mind, as once the amalgamation had; but let us be guided by reason. Mr. Dickson has come a long way to make us a proposal, let us not reject it with that precipitate fickleness with which we were once eager to adopt it. If it were in conformity to our honour and interest let us at once embrace it; if not, the way is open before us. Both the directors and the public ought to be greatly praised, the one for having called upon people to subscribe more capital, and the other for cheerfully responding to the call; as the position and threatening attitude of an army greatly facilitates favourable conditions of peace, so, if Mr. Dickson does not make his proposal reconcilable to our honour and interest, let us at once carry away the point we have threatened:—let us open a new bank. By interest I mean that Mr. Dickson ought in fairness to give one Bank of Bengal share for every two Bank of Bombay shares, as that it may lose the odiousness of a compromise. By honour, I mean, that the shareholders may be allowed to choose their own directors and that the business of the Banks should be conducted according to certain set rules framed with the common consent of both the Boards, which neither of them could deviate from with impunity without the consent of the other—that the officers and the directors of Calcutta may not assume a tone of superiority over the officers and directors of Bombay, but each may enjoy that moral control arising from happy rivalry—which would result in exceeding good management of both the Banks. By so doing, the amalgamation instead of becoming a humiliation for Bombay, may become a matter of policy to facilitate the financial intercourse of two sister Presidencies. Mr. Dickson threatens to open a branch of the Bank of Bengal here, if we do not accept his proposal defective as it is; and the threat, which would have been a simple absurdity three years ago the position of the Bank itself, we will repel now, by calling upon the people of Bombay to put every obstacle and hinderance in their power to its establishment and progress, and by calling in the aid of government if necessary. Gentlemen let us not be cast fallen in our adversity as we were once proud of overflowing in our prosperity, but let us remember our pride is not shaken, for it is the pride of soul which arises from the moral, physical, and intellectual superiority of the people of Bombay, who look with a chemist's eye on the momentary success with a flittering smile, and the momentary failure with a little shrug of the shoulders, only to go after their work again with double devotedness. If the scheme of reconstruction be carried through, well and good, but if the scheme of amalgamation be carried out, and any dishonorable conditions be entered into, let the blame lie on the heads of the heads of both the European and native houses of Bombay whom the people have voluntarily, unanimously, and with the fullest confidence, made their leaders, and who ought to respond to that confidence by showing the firmness of the prince merchants of some of the commercial leagues of Europe, who would rather lay down their heads before bandit Europe and allow their houses to be sacked and pillaged, than yield one fraction of their glorious charter.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee said he inferred from what had been stated, that the Directors thought reconstruction was impossible because sufficient money could not be raised, and that they considered the scheme for amalgamation would be a source of advantage to the shareholders by enabling them to have shares allotted to them at such a premium as would admit of their coming resold with profit. He did not think this view was founded on a sound calculation Who was to give a guarantee that the shares in the amalgamated Bank would stand at a premium of 50 per cent. as seemed to be expected? It should also be borne in mind that to obtain shares in the amalgamated Bank money would be just as much necessary as to obtain shares in the reconstructed bank—(hear, hear)—and if it could not be got for reconstruction how was it to be got for amalgamation? In either case it might be asked, who was to lend the amount which would be necessary to enable the poor and helpless shareholders to pay what would be required of them. All the conclusions to which the advocates of amalgamation had come, seemed to be based and founded on the expectation as to the premium at which the new shareholders might be able to sell the shares, and as this was a mere assumption all the conclusions must necessarily be hypothetical. With reference to the position which the Board of Direction had taken up, he considered that the Directors owed the same duty to the Bank as a parent to his child. If a child was lying through sickness and the parents tried their utmost to resuscitate it, it kept alive,—otherwise the child must perish. In the same manner if the Directors—who seemed to be strenuously advocating the plan of amalgamation—had to the same extent, to the extent which duty required, advocated reconstruction, he was sure there would have been a larger number of applications for shares in the reconstructed Bank. There was one question which he wished the Directors to answer, and that was—what amount of money did they expect to realise, independently of the dividends of insolvent estates, in the event of the Bank going into liquidation; and what length of time did they expect that realisation would take?

Mr Macdonald said there was a question he had omitted to put. Was it true or not that a good portion of the Reserve Fund of the Bank of Bengal consisted of that Bank's notes which it might be called upon at any time to pay?

The Chairman repeated that the Directors knew nothing at all of the position of the Bank of Bengal. It would have been absurd for the Directors to go and examine the books of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. Macdonald—Do I understand that the Directors, as men of business, wish to pledge us to amalgamation without knowing how the Bank of Bengal stands?

The Chairman—No.

Mr. Macdonald—Then, what do you call this resolution?

The Chairman—An expression of opinion in favour of amalgamation if it be found possible.

Mr. Macdonald said that that course would cause a delay of some months and that it was undesirable to keep the shareholders any longer in suspense. They should now throw over finally either one scheme or the other. With regard to the course that should be taken he thought it ought to be borne in mind that Government would be much more disposed to deal liberally with the Bank of Bombay than with the Bank of Bengal, and that they might not do so much for the Bank if it amalgamated as they would do if it remained a separate institution. If the shareholders said they would raise fifty lakhs at the time when the agreement with Government would expire—viz., in March next—and other fifty lakhs at the end of September, he had not the least doubt that the Government, bound as they were to assist the Bank, would consent to that. He did not see why the Government should not accede to almost any terms which the shareholders in the Bank might suggest.

Mr. Foggo said it seemed to him that the resolution before the meeting would have the effect of binding the shareholders, nothing being said in it about further negotiations.

The Chairman read the resolution, which, he pointed out, expressed merely an "opinion," and he said that if the shareholders at this meeting decided that the terms were such as it was their interest to adopt, steps would immediately be taken to communicate their decision to the shareholders at a distance. Another meeting would then be held, at which in the meantime the Directors would have had an opportunity of satisfying themselves as to whether the Bank of Bengal was such as would justify them in recommending amalgamation. At that further meeting the shareholders would only have to authorise the Directors to take the necessary steps for carrying out that recommendation.

Mr. Foggo—Exactly, everything having been settled to-day, adopted to-day. The more proper way, it strikes me, would be to word the resolution in this way—that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to carry out an amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal, provided it should be seen from enquiries as to the position of that Bank that it would be for the interest of the shareholders, and, pending this, that nothing be done. I would object to this meeting being pledged

The Chairman—The resolution was framed with the object of not pledging this meeting to anything—before the other shareholders, for one thing, were consulted. Do you wish to suggest any alteration in the terms of the resolution?

Mr. Foggo—No, I am not going to do it. What I say is you are contradicting yourself, in the way pointed out just now by Mr. Macdonald.

The Chairman—How?

Mr. Foggo—I say you are committing the shareholders to amalgamation.

The Chairman—This meeting, I say again, has been called simply for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion from the shareholders as to whether it would be desirable to have the scheme for amalgamation carried out. There would be two months notice given of the subsequent meeting in order that shareholders at a distance might be duly informed of what was going on; and at that meeting a formal resolution would be submitted for adoption.

Major General Rivers—Then, if that is your intention you ought to say so.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee again asked for an estimate of the amount of assets which could be realised from the assets of the Bank, if it was under liquidation —independently of the dividends expected from insolvent estates.

The Chairman—No estimate whatever has been made since the last one which was submitted to the shareholders.

Dr. Eduljee—I forget what was the last one. Will you be kind enough to submit it to us?

Mr. John Connon—Oh, Oh; really, Mr. Chairman, I think we have had quite enough of estimates.

Dr. Eduljee—I wish to know what the Bank is likely to recover exclusive of its claims on insolvent estates. I have certain things to base upon that.

The Chairman—I am sorry to say that it is a question which it is almost impossible to answer. If you looked into the accounts you would find it almost impossible to place a value upon a great part of the assets; and you must know from your own experience of the state of business in Bombay at the present time how difficult it is to form an estimate of the value of most assets.

Dr. Eduljee—Could not an approximate estimate be given?

The Chairman—Irrespective of insolvent estates?

Dr. Eduljee—Yes.

The Chairman—Well, I can't answer your question. I have no idea what it would be.

Dr. Eduljee—Putting aside insolvent estates, what time would be required to finish the liquidation of the Bank?

The Chairman—That, it is quite impossible to say.

Dr. Eduljee—Why, it is only the recoveries from insolvent estates that the directors would have no control over, and which would require time, but I think they might be able to form an estimate of the time which the liquidation would take in other respects.

The Chairman—It would depend entirely upon the opportunities for getting rid of the securities held by the Bank It is to be presumed that the assets and securities would be sold judiciously, and it is quite impossible to say how soon purchasers might be found or how much would be realised.

Mr. Brown—I would merely say one word. It appears to me that the question before us to-day is, what is best for the interests of the shareholders? Would it be for their interests to accept the terms accorded us at the meeting of the Bank of Bengal? It is very undesirable to allow the discussion to travel into matters which do not bear upon that question.

Dr Eduljee—We must have replies to the questions which bear upon the subject of amalgamation or reconstruction, and if the questions I have put were answered we would be in a better position to judge of the desirability of amalgamation or reconstruction. If the liquidation would be speedily finished it would be a consideration in favour of reconstruction, while if it was found that the realization would extend over a very great length of time the other plan might be preferred.

Mr. Brown—It is very desirable, gentlemen, that something should be settled one way or another to-day. It is very undesirable to hang up this question so that nobody should know from day to day as a body of shareholder. In Bombay determine would be best for the Bank. Let us either go in for amalgamation, or, if it be considered objectionable, let us all join hand in hand determining to reconstruct the bank. The directors have carefully gone into the whole question, and they have decided to recommend to you, as in their opinion the best course to follow, the adoption of this scheme for amalgamation; and we have now met together for the purpose of trying to get at the real wish of the shareholders in the matter. It is for this meeting to express an opinion frankly on either side, and by that means arrive at some intelligible conclusion. For my own part, I have gone into the amalgamation scheme purely in the interests of the shareholders. I do not think it can be defended or other grounds. Therefore, if the balance of the discussion to-day goes to show that it is not for the interests of the shareholders, I think the meeting will do right to reject this scheme. (Hear hear). Another point of view in which the question has presented itself to me is the public one, what is best for the public interest in Bombay; and perhaps if you look merely at the public interest of Bombay there is still something in the amalgamation scheme to recommend it. By adopting it we would be following a comparatively certain course and guarding ourselves against the risk that would be incurred in attempting to reconstruct the bank, and then another advantage of it is that it would bring into Bombay a considerable amount of capital from Bengal—capital which it would be very desirable to have in Bombay in present circumstances, whereas the carrying out of the scheme for reconstruction would cause a considerable drain upon the money of local capitalists in order to find the funds which must be got to keep the bank going. But although there would be these public advantages in connection with this scheme, I think as a merchant, as one who is interested in the trade of the port, that the reconstruction scheme must recommend itself to all in Bombay, if the future be looked to. (Mr. Macdonald—"Hear, hear") I cannot think that Mr. Dickson is right in saying that there would be any danger to Bombay in this reconstruction scheme, and I think that in the event of amalgamation being carried out, diversities of interests would arise in the future, and Bombay being so to speak in the clutches of Bengal, would find itself at a disadvantage. Therefore, in a public point of view, I would approve of the scheme for reconstruction. I hope, however, the discussion will enable us to get at what are really the merits of the question, and that it will enable us to form upon the point whether the scheme is or is not calculated to benefit the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Macdonald begged to move the following amendment:—"That in the opinion of this meeting amalgamation is not desirable for the interests of the shareholders, and that a committee of shareholders be appointed, to be hereafter named, to take all necessary steps in conjunction with the Directors for the reconstruction of the Bank in communication and co-operation with Government and specially to urge on the local Government the claims of existing shareholders."

Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Punthucky seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. Currey wished to say a few words in support of the amended scheme for amalgamation. It seemed to him to be absolutely necessary that no further delay should occur in taking some steps to extricate the Bank from its present unfortunate position; and the choice of measures appeared to lie between the scheme for amalgamation and the scheme for reconstruction. The proposal for amalgamation was undoubtedly the best, inasmuch as it would press less heavily upon the shareholders and would give them more time to pay up their calls, and that was a considerable advantage, many of the shareholders being persons of not very large means, He thought the shareholders might well rely upon the Directors assuring themselves that the Bank of Bengal was in a satisfactory position before the scheme for amalgamation was practically carried out. With respect to reconstruction it appeared to him that it would be difficult to carry it out, and that it would take a considerable length of time, while it was absolutely necessary to do something decisive at present. The reconstruction party had just had their innings, and the result of the experiment was such as should induce the advocates of reconstruction to think the it was not so easy as it had seemed to them. With reference to the question as to whether a reconstructed bank or an amalgamated bank would work best for the trade of Bombay, he confessed that he felt that an amalgamated Bank—supposing of course that the branches at Calcutta and Bombay were in an equal position and offered the same facilities for trade—would not be a disadvantage in the end at all events, besides, it would be the nucleus of a State Bank for India which he fancied it would be very desirable to have. In respect to the letter read by Mr. Foggo, from a gallant officer who was nearly connected with Government, he thought the question raised in it as to the relation of Government to this Bank a very delicate one to discuss at the present time, but he fancied that whether reconstruction or amalgamation took place the most that Government could do would probably be to continue its business with the Bank on fair terms. And he feared that if the shareholders now went the length of rejecting the amalgamation scheme—a scheme which certainly did offer a mode of extricating the Bank from its present position and difficulties—and if they did so in the expectation of getting Government aid in the shape of a loan from the Imperial funds, or something of that sort (for he could not say exactly in what shape the aid would come) they would have to wait a long time for it. And, further, if they continued in their present position and did nothing at all to get out of present difficulties, they would be giving Government a reason for withholding public support from them, for Government might say that they did not care to help those who made no effort to help themselves. For these reasons, he begged to support the last scheme for amalgamation.

Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Punthucky wished to ask one question. Supposing the proposed scheme for reconstruction was carried out, would the Bank of Bengal under its charter have any power to open a branch bank in Bombay?

Mr. Foggo—Not without the authority of Government.

The Chairman.—We have now before us a resolution intended to elicit an expression of opinion from the shareholders as to whether it is desirable to accept the terms of amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal recommended by the directors, and we have also an amendment which introduces the proposal for reconstructing the bank, with capital to be raised in Bombay. Now, having these two schemes before us, we are led to compare the advantages afforded by each, more especially as affecting the shareholders of this bank. The directors have unanimously recommended you to agree to the terms of amalgamation, not because they were in any way committed to do so, but because upon consideration they came to the conclusion that it afforded more certain advantages to the shareholders. Being a director, I am of course in favour of the motion, and I shall be very glad to state my reasons for the first place I do not now feel at all sure that it is possible to raise the capital which is necessary for the purpose of reconstructing the Bank proposed by the Committee or required by Government. I believe that up to the present time not more than 4,000 shares, representing 20 lakhs of rupees in the capital of the proposed reconstructed bank, have been applied for, and I know that some of those have been applied for by men in favour of amalgamation. But Col. Pelly had a larger number been applied for? I cannot help thinking that there might be some disappointment—when the cash was called for; one who has been at the trouble to look over our list of shareholders can for one moment believe that the necessary capital can be raised by them, but supposing we could get over this difficulty by the aid of subscriptions from the outside public, the reconstructed bank would literally be a new bank, with a new body of shareholders, and the privileges which by right belong to the shareholders in the old Bank would be offered as an inducement to the public to raise the capital. The only privilege reserved to the old shareholders under the scheme for reconstruction is a prior right to allotments of new shares. But this cannot be considered a privilege when it is found that the public hesitate to accept these shares even at par. I should for my own part feel that in favouring that scheme I was deserting the old body of shareholders for a new body and allowing the former to be supplanted by men who are more fortunate than they, in being able to take up the shares at par. With regard to the amalgamation, it seems to me the advantages, at least so far as our shareholders are concerned, are certain. The amount of additional capital required is considerably less, and the period for payment is more generally convenient. The result would be that we would at once obtain a stronger bank, and our shareholders would secure a scrip yielding dividend on the value of which they could safely count. I need hardly point with reference to those who cannot provide funds out that shares which represent an interest in a bank such as the management could command a better price in the market than shares which are merely allotted to an allotment in a new concern. As far as the interests of the shareholders are concerned, it seems to me that the arguments are all in favour of joining the Bank of Bengal; but we should also consider the matter in a public point of view as affecting the trade of Bombay, and even in this respect I do not see that we have any great reason to fear any practical disadvantages from such a measure. By the amalgamation scheme, Bombay would always have ample funds set apart for its own use under the management of a local board of directors, and the general control from head quarters would only be a source of additional security to all connected with the bank. The two Presidencies would be united in one interest, and we need not fear that obstacles would be thrown in the way of sound profitable business. And then in times of pressure the one Presidency could more readily come to the assistance of the other to the advantage of both. Mr. Foggo in his remarks said that reconstruction has not had fair play. Now, I cannot see that there is any ground whatever for such an assertion. The shareholders were consulted at a private meeting here and when a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing a scheme for reconstruction the directors afforded them every assistance and in coming to a determination. They joined them in discussing the matter, and joined them in a deputation which waited upon His Excellency the Governor, and they have since published a circular containing the proposed terms of reconstruction, and that is more than has been done for the amalgamation scheme. Mr. Macdonald has mentioned a telegram that has been received from London. Now the interview referred to in that telegram was no doubt in consequence of letters despatched about a month ago, when there was a difficulty with regard to the negotiations with the Bank of Bengal, and when we had reason to fear that a scheme for amalgamation might have to be abandoned. It was at that time that we went to His Excellency the Governor, and several letters were at that time sent to influential persons in London. I wrote myself to Mr. Crawford, M. P., asking him to use his influence in favour of our shareholders in the event of reconstruction being attempted. But now things have very much changed, the terms for amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal are on a different footing, and we have less reason to think that reconstruction would be found to be feasible. Under all the circumstances, the directors have recommended the scheme for amalgamation, thinking that it afforded the shareholders in this Bank the most favourable opportunity they could have of making the best of the shares that belong to them, I have now merely to put the amendment and the original resolution to the meeting, unless any other gentleman wishes to speak on the subject.

Mr. Spencer, Senior—The great difficulty I see in reconstruction is the doubt of its practicability; if it is not practicable, of course it is vain to attempt it.

Mr. Macdonald—We say it is.

Mr. Foggo—We say, try it.

Mr. Spencer—After judging of the probability of its being practicable if it is thought that it is improbable to be practicable then it would be extremely improper to try it. I came to this meeting with a strong leaning in favor of reconstruction, but without having my mind made up and anxious to hear what might be said on the one side and the other. The fact that all the Directors are unanimous in favour of amalgamation has had very great weight with me.

Mr. Foggo—When they came back from Matheran they were in favour of reconstruction.

Major General Rivers—Second thoughts are best.

Mr. Spencer—I may attach too much weight to it but I think the directors have more opportunity of examining the question than almost any other shareholder. I am sure they have the interest of the shareholders at heart; I am sure they have done it honestly and to the best of their ability. They may be wrong; true; but ——.

Mr. Macdonald—We say they are.

Mr. Spencer—But they are all of them men of experience and the fact of them being unanimous even now has very great weight with me. There is another thing with respect to reconstruction. It seems to me that the argument that has been used in favor of it is that it is to the advantage of the mercantile community of Bombay, and that it is for the credit of Bombay, and as one of our friends said it is very much to the honor of Bombay. But I dont think that is a point we have to look to. Either the interests of the mercantile community and the interests of the shareholders run parallel or they do not. If they do then we have only to look to one, and we at the same time take in the other. If they diverge then the question is to which we should we look. I think we should look simply and only to one, and that is the interest of the shareholders (hear, hear, from Mr. Macdonald), Now, if it cannot be made out that the interests of the shareholders and the community are the same then the scheme is one to be adopted without regard to the community of Bombay. The mercantile community will take care of their own affairs without our troubling ourselves about them here. We are here simply as shareholders and we should keep in view the interests of the shareholders. The Directors distinctly say that the amalgamation is much more in favor of the shareholders. There is one thing which has always rested upon my mind in reference to this Bank of Bombay. I know that a great many persons have put their money there simply in reliance upon Government (hear hear and applause). I remember a gentleman high in Government, who, during the prevalence of the mania made this remark to me; "I will have nothing to do with these financials and new schemes, I will invest the little sum of money I have either in the Bank of Bengal or of Bombay." Now, he was as much opposed as any man to mad speculation, and that was his judgment with regard to the Bank of Bombay. It was under the care of Government, as he supposed, and as I supposed, for unfortunately I placed all the money which a widowed daughter of mine had, in the Bank of Bombay, and if I were to sell the shares now I should not get one rupee for ten. It is well for her that she is not so badly off as many others as she has a father alive as yet, but I know other widows worse off, and they have placed their money there, for persons have placed it for them in reliance on the Government, and it has all along seemed to me that Government has a great deal to do with bringing us into the position in which we are and seeing that Government has done nothing in the way of reparation.

Mr. Macdonald. The amendment proposes that the matter be pressed upon Government.

Major General Rivers—The question as regards the claims of the shareholders against government is a different question.

Mr. Spencer—The claims of the Bank upon Government are distinct from the question of amalgamation or reconstruction. However, it may be that if we once went in for [illegible] our claims upon government will be [illegible] thrown aside (hear hear from Mr. C[illegible] if so, I [illegible]

a very serious consideration, and I confess I have not yet seen anything which convinces me that the claims of the shareholders have been urged upon the Government according to their full right and title. If any such addition could be made to the resolution as is contained in the amendment, I think it would be a very great matter. I think we ought not to lose sight of our claims upon Government; of the claims of a very great number of widows and a very great number of their own servants who have put their money there because the Government had the management of the Bank. Government has done as much as any other person to bring the Bank into disrepute.

Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Broacha, thought that while there were some pecuniary advantages offered by the amalgamation scheme there were other advantages offered by the reconstruction scheme. First there was that of honour—for honour was at stake. If the shareholders took shares in the reconstructed Bank, and Government gave its support and took a part in the direction, he believed that after a year the shares would command a premium of 50 per cent in the Bombay market. It might be that applications for only 4000 shares had come in but the fact was that there had been a misunderstanding going on. Natives had been under the impression that they were entitled to a letter from the Directors offering them shares. He had frequently asked natives why they had not applied, and had been told by them that of course it was understood they would get one new share for every two old shares. He considered that if the Directors made up their mind for reconstruction and sent letters asking the opinion of the native shareholders there would be applications for at least 10,000 shares more within a week's time.

Col. Pelly would say in support of Mr. Spencer's remarks, that since he entered the service he had always understood that the Bank of Bombay was a Government institution. That morning, wishing to be advised on the point by others better informed on these things than himself, he called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Foggo, whom he asked if he was right in believing the shares in the Bank of Bombay to be of the nature of a Government security; and Mr. Foggo told him that he thought he was right, and that although the shares occupied a place inferior to Government promissory notes they were unquestionably regarded by the commercial world as a Government security.

The original resolution before being put to the meeting was altered as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the following terms of arrangement between the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal should be adopted and that the directors be requested to convene a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank to be held at a date not less than 2 months hence to determine the course to be adopted for carrying that proposal into effect."

The Chairman then proceeded to put the amendment. He called for a shew of hands in favor of it when 16 hands were held up. He then called upon those who were opposed to the amendment to hold up their hands and 10 shareholders did so. He was then about to put the original resolution, when,

Mr. Macdonald said—You cannot put the resolution. You had a larger number been applied for? I cannot help thinking that there might be some disappointment

FRENCH HYMNS OF PEACE.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times.)

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

It is particularly requested that a piece of information which I am about to give you should be bruited abroad as speedily as possible. In the middle of July there is to be a grand festival here for the distribution of the medals and other honours of the Exhibition. It will be held in the Palace de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysees; it will last for several days, and it is intended that it should be very magnificent, in order to make up for the meagreness of the ceremonial at the opening of the Palace in the Champ de Mars. In all such festivals music is of the greatest importance, and in their grand display of July next the French intend to make use of it in a way hitherto unknown. There is to be a regular tourney of musicians. Band is to contend for glory with band, and orchestra with orchestra. Such men as Rossini and Auber are to sit in judgment upon the competitors and to decree the prizes. But not only is there to be a mighty contest of musical performers—there is to be first of all a contest of musical composers. This is especially what the Imperial Commission desire to make speedily known to all mankind. They advertise for a Hymn of Peace, and for a Cantata in honour of the Exhibition. Whoever will by the 5th of June send the best music for a hymn in praise of peace, or whoever will send the best music for a cantata about the Exhibition, will be entitled to a prize which is not less than 40*l.*, and may reach in value to 200*l.* Any and every body may contend for the prize and the glory; and if a competitor should get a prize for the Hymn, it will not debar his title to another prize for the Cantata should he deserve it.

But all this implies the previous existence of a hymn and of a cantata to be set to music, and thereby hangs a tale. The French have great faith in the power of prizes and medals and crowns to bring forth and to establish literary merit. It is very curious to see how many meritorious books published in Paris, not indeed those of first-rate excellence, but the second and third rate ones, have been *couronnes* by some Academy or Institute. And the Imperial Commission determined to get a Hymn of Peace and a Cantata of the Exhibition by offering a prize of 1,000*f.* for the best of each that could be provided. Seventeen judges were appointed to decide upon the worth of the poems, and the same seventeen are to decide upon the value of the music to which they may beset. The judges number among them six members of the Institute. Of these the best names belong to MM. Auber and Berlioz. The only other names in the list which are well known in England are those of Rossini, Verdi, and M. Theophile Gautier. The judges being appointed, and songs demanded, nearly a thousand French poets came forward as candidates for glory. Pardon some statistics. I fear it is in bad taste to be statistical in matters of this kind; but perhaps some of your readers may share my admiration of the number of persons in France who think they can write a Hymn of Peace, or who think that they can write a Cantata about the Exhibition. There were sent in for judgment 630 hymns, 222 cantatas, and 84 pieces of verse which were neither the one nor the other—in all 936. Here is a country of at least 936 professed poets, who think they can write poetry worth from 30 or 40 francs a line, not to speak of glory. The judges set to work upon the 936 pieces of composition sent in to them, decided upon what was best, and the verses have this week been published in all the Paris papers. Do not shudder in expectation of my asking you to fill your columns with any of these poems and cantatas. I am not going to trouble you in that way. At its best, French poetry is not much admired in England. Our countrymen greatly admire French prose—its rare precision, its wit, its terseness, the wonderful way in which it combines vigour with flexibility; above all, the lucidity which pervades it, and which is the first essential of brilliancy. It is the perfection of prose writing. But we are not equally enthusiastic about French poetry; and I must say that the poems which have won the prizes of this Great Exhibition are to be ranked among the feeblest efforts of the French muse. Those English composers who may desire to set the French poetry to music can easily find it in the Paris papers, and here they must be content with a short description of what it would take too much space to quote.

The judges could not determine which was the best of the 630 Hymns of Peace presented to their notice, and divided the prize between two of the competitors, M. Francois Coppee and M. Gustave Chouquet, each of whom, therefore, receives a gold medal and 500*f.* M. Coppee is said to be a genuine poet—the author of a nice volume of poems recently published under the name of the *Reliquaire*; and his hymn seems to find most favour in the eyes of the Parisians. It consists of four stanzas, and here is the first:—

"La paix sereine et radieuse
"Fait resplendir l'or des moissons,
"La nature est blonde et joyeuse,
"Le ciel est plein de grands frissons.
"Hosannah! dans la forge noire
"Et dans le pre blanc de troupeaux,
"Salut! o reine, o mere, o gloire
"Du fort travail, du doux repos!"

The poet then, continuing his address to Peace tells her that we offer her for incense the sweet smell of haycocks, and that if she will but stay with us we will beat the rhythm of sonorous hymns to her praise with the hammers of blacksmiths. He has another verse which I pass over, and then winds up with a prodigious stanza. As an eagle drunk with space flies "always" to the sun (does it?), so now the entire world flies to peace:—

"Car le laurier croit sur les tombes;
"Et ces lampes-la sont les meilleurs
"Ou dans l'azur plein de colombes
"Monte le chant des travailleurs."

"The azure full of pigeons." Dare I confess it? When I read in these last two lines about the song of the workmen rising into an azure full of pigeons, I could not help thinking of Hornsey-wood, and of the grand international pigeon shooting which is very shortly to come off in Paris. What is meant by a sky full of doves? Doves in flight are no more suggestive of peace and rest than other birds. Is it too irreverent to suggest that *colombe* is a term of carpentry, and that an *azur plein de colombes* under which the mechanics are supposed to sing is but a poetical way of describing the roof full of joists and rafters which is characteristic of a workshop?

The composers of music, if they do not quite like the hymn of M. Coppee, are at liberty to reject it, and to bestow their melody on the hymn of M. Chouquet, which goes in this fashion:—

"A l'appel viril de la France,
"Sous nos drapeaux entrelacés
"Entonnons l'hymne de la paix!
"Les jours de haine sont passés!
"Un avenir meilleur se leve,
"Defiant les destins jaloux;
"C'est au fort de briser son glaive.
"Dieu le veut! Peuples, suivez-nous!"

M. Chouquet is not so splendid in his ideas as his brother medallist. He has no eagles drunk with space and azures full of pigeons, but his verses, rough and bald, have perhaps more vigor of movement. That is all, however, which can be said of them; and one would not have objected to a little of M. Coppee's ornithology in them, to keep alive one's interest.

Let me pass on to the Cantata of the Exhibition, the most wonderful of the pieces which the Imperial Commission invite all the nations of the earth to set to music for a prize of 40*l.* I scarcely know how to speak of it, for literally it is a schoolboy's exercise. "*Voila*," says one of the French critics in a state of great excitement, "*voila! echantillon consacre, couronne, triomphant de notre vaillance poetique!—Diable! Diable!*" I really think that you would excuse this French critic for the familiarity of his references to a certain gentleman if you saw the verses of M. Romain Cornut. He is but a lad of 17. His father requested him and his two younger brothers by way of exercise to write a cantata about the Exhibition. The exercise of the eldest was considered so good by the admiring father that it was sent to the Commission to compete for the prize, and it has won the prize. The piece is entitled the *Marriage of Prometheus*, First of all we have a recitative giving an account of this hero; telling us that for stealing from Heaven the fire "which makes the Arts and which makes Industry, which produces Genius and which produces Love, and which makes the very Gods astonished at mankind," he is now enduring a frightful punishment, chained to his rock. But the hour of his deliverance is at hand, and he is going to marry. The lady's name is Humanity. She sings a song in which she tells her "cher amant," her Prometheus, that the time of his deliverance is now come under the fair heaven of France. See, she says, our wedding is ordained; see this palace which is prepared for us (she means the palace in the Champ de Mars); see the immense riches my love brings you. From which it would appear that instead of Prometheus enriching Humanity, it is Humanity that brings a dowry to Prometheus. Then, in comes a chorus of peoples—the peoples being different from each other in their nationality. Here is the wonderful stanza put into the mouths of the grand chorus—

"A l'orphe! victoire!
"Et liberte!
"Pour de gloire
"Nous naissons."

Prometheus, who wonders who these people are, and how nature that has freed him from his enemy has vanquished the wrath of the jealous gods. At last Humanity, tyrannical Deity, explains that Prometheus is enchanted with his honeymoon with Humanity. He is supposed to continue his song as he enters the palace, and a little incident occurs which is worthy of note. Lady Humanity, the blushing bride, seeing Prometheus come to the palace in a shocking state of nudity, covers him with a mantle of purple velvet, and the Titan ends his song as he enters her palace by asking,—

"Quelle main deploie
"La pourpre et la soie
"Sur mes membres nus?
"A mon cou qui s'ouvre
"Qui donc vous denouve,
"Secrets inconnus?"

Then, again, comes the Chorus of Peoples, with the dull lines above quoted, and when at last Prometheus and the Lady Humanity retire to their nuptial chamber, the little drama concludes with this explosion:—

"CHOEUR DES PEUPLES.
"De leur hymen, c'est l'heure solennelle!
"Descendez, trouble des Amours;
"Venez, venez sur la terre nouvelle
"Faire briller le bonheur pour jours."

The Imperial Commission is very anxious that these curious effusions should be widely known, in order that they may be set to music by the best musicians; and though I have not been able to quote them at length, I dare say I have done enough in calling attention to them. We may laugh at the poetry as much as we like; but I doubt if it matters much to the musicians. It seems as if musicians took a pride in selecting the worst poetry to clothe it with the finest melody. Some of the loveliest and noblest music belongs to the Opera—but what is the worth of the libretto which inspires it? I remember some lines in the English version of an opera which is best known in London under the name of *Dinorah*:—

"Nature makes each living thing a wonder:
"Not alike are the leaves on the tree:
"A wasp was born to live in rain and thunder;
"But otherwise and so is C—
"And so is C, and so is C, and so is C."

That is a fair specimen of operatic literature. Or take this from the same opera:—

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,
"Some are doomed and some forgiven."

I quote this in English, although it is rather a paraphrase than a translation of the original libretto. The writer of the English version, a man of ability, seemed to have an idea that he had improved upon the original; and these lines will illustrate as well as any other the way in which on the operatic stage music is married to immortal verse. Any one who bears such facts as these in mind will not be inclined altogether to despise the French poetry to which I have called attention. It may fail as poetry; but is sufficient for the purposes of the musician. The musician seems to delight in taking a beggar from the streets and clothing him like a king in purple and the finest linen. So it may be that between this and the 5th of June some skilful composer will set the wretched verses above described to very brilliant strains, which will enchant all ears when they are sung here in the middle of July. The skilful composer, however, must know what is required of him. He is to take either of the Hymns of Peace which he prefers, and make it into a song for one voice. The cantata, on the other hand, is to be written in the manner of cantatas, for orchestra, solos, and choruses.

THE MAIN DEFECTS OF A NATIVE STATE.

(From the Spectator, May 4.)

THERE are two evils in the constitution of every Indian State, as now organized, upon which we were unable to touch last week, but which must be described to make its political machinery intelligible. The first of these is the peculiar form taken by the ascendancy of the Paramount Power, the second, the total absence of any system of education properly so called. The first is the source of almost all the political evils in the State; the second, the main cause of its social disorders. The character and limits of British ascendancy in India are entirely misunderstood, and frequently deliberately misrepresented in Europe, where it is habitually confounded with the feudal idea of suzerainty. The power itself, were it only complete, would probably be alike beneficial and popular. The British Government, as heir of the Great Mogul, does not interfere with the feudatories more than he did, is far less oppressive in its pecuniary demands, and preserves the masses of the people from all, or nearly all the evils of foreign war. Its authority is always exercised through an Envoy, who is usually a sensible and experienced man, and who holds the position of a very influential member of the Cabinet without special office. His advice is usually sound, and his presence in the Native Court prevents those spasms of self-will, of an almost insane volition, to which all natives are liable, and compels the Prince, when he does anything important, to think it out first. Scindia, for example, could not move his capital twenty miles by decree, and ruin a hundred thousand people in doing it, as many a Prince has done, without a sharp argumentative battle with the Resident, in which he would be nearly sure of defeat. The only real mischief of the Resident's authority is the air of intrigue it gives to some transactions which the Prince is anxious to keep, and never succeeds in keeping, from his knowledge. The mischief is not the presence of the black-coated man, who is often Good Angel to the Court as not, but in the fact that his presence guarantees the Prince against his subjects' opinion. As we have explained, it is not what the Prince does, but what he fails to do, which ruins a Native State. He is Grand Referendary, and if he goes to sleep, or is a fool, or a sot, affairs go as they would in France without Emperor, or Chamber, or Courts, or public opinion. Under such circumstances every body who can get armed followers oppresses everybody who cannot get armed followers, till the people, wearied out,—and outside Bengal they are *not* a patient people,—apply, or rather used to apply, one of two great constitutional remedies. They either killed the imbecile Sovereign, and put up some one of his House who could rule, or they applied to the Paramount Power at Delhi to do it for them. The British Government forbids both processes. It guarantees the ruler, and it will not remove him. The people of Oude, for example, would have deposed their late Sovereign—a very bad specimen, even for India—and sent him either to Mecca or to Heaven in a week, but for the impervious shield of the British guarantee. The whole Empire cannot fight the Viceroy, and of course each State, however unanimous, knows that it is helpless. The people of Oude did make one effort, but Lord Dalhousie, though aware of their grievances, could not stand revolution, and a wave of him hand concentrated a *corps d'armee* of 16,000 men at Cawnpore and terminated the movement. At the same time the Paramount Power claims no right of removal, indeed has barred all suggestions of removal, by establishing the absurd rule that the eldest son shall always succeed, a rule which, as native Princes die young, would, if removals were frequent, keep the State under a perpetual Regency. If we confined the succession to the House, and not to the eldest child, we could almost always secure a competent Prince, and supersession would in all gross cases be considered by the population merely an act of sovereign justice. In Oude, for instance, the people did not want either their "King" or us, but a new native ruler, preferentially one of the old Vizier's stock, and had we appointed one we would neither have murmured nor resisted. This power, which is the indispensable moral correlative of our guarantee, as otherwise our bayonets may be supporting a fiend, we do not claim, and no power of interference in detail can remedy the evil. The Resident can order the Prince not to do so and so, but cannot compel him to do anything; can prevent his barrying such an estate, but cannot pull him by the ears on to the judgment-seat to hear the complaint of the landlord who has been harried. The slothful Prince, therefore, is the most secure, and in India the reign of a slothful Prince means anarchy, with all its attendant miseries. This is the master evil of the Native State, and it cannot be remedied except by the Paramount Power exercising the right of supersession, not in its own favour, but that of its subjects. If there is no able agnate, take a child, and nominate a good Regent; if no child at all, let a committee of notables, called together *ad hoc*, elect a new dynasty. But of all political wickedness, that of guaranteeing an Oriental Bourbon against his subjects without claiming the right of superseding him for some decent Bourbon is the worst, and we are always committing it. We are doing it in Cashmere at this moment, till life in Cashmere is rather worse than the popular notion of life under an Inquisition. Everybody, from the Viceroy to the Cashmere peasant, admits the duty of interference, but the Government recognizes only two alternatives,—abstention and annexation, annexation has been abandoned and so Cashmere is ruined.

Then native finance works badly. Strictly speaking a Native State is under no taxation at all. There is a monopoly here and there of salt or tobacco or pepper vines, and a Prince every now and then tries to establish transit duties till the rage of the merchants moves the Resident to interfere, but the expenses of Government are usually paid from the rental alone. It has a right by immemorial custom to a share in the crop, varying from one-tenth to one-fourth, but usually two-tenths, —the Hindoo tithe, with the Musselman tithe superadded. All services are paid for in grants of the right to take this Government share, the only form of landlordism existing in a Native State. One man gets a county in hereditary right on condition of supplying two regiments, a second a county for life because he has been a good minister, a third half a county because he is a personal favourite, a fourth a few villages because he is of old blood, unpoverished but popular. All these grants are resumable, except those for military service, and are, in fact, the substitute for the "pensions" of the old French *regime*. Then a proportion of the country, often as much as a clear third, is gradually devoted to temples, and to institutions half religious, half philanthropic, caravanserais, tanks, asylums, and "universities," and these estates cannot by an etiquette stronger than law be resumed for any cause save overt rebellion. There remain the ungranted lands, usually, says the Native Envoy who writes in the *Calcutta Review*, about one-third of the State, and they, and they only, have to furnish all the specie the Central Administration requires. The demand crushes the cultivators on those lands as it crushed the peasantry of France, when, under a system absolutely identical in principle, the nobility owned a third of the soil, and were exempt because they fought; and the clergy another third, and were exempt because they prayed. The condition of such peasants is often pitiable and when not so bad, is always fatal to that habit of accumulation which allows a middle class to develop itself and grow strong. To make matters worse, the collection of the taxes over this third is sold to Nazims (fermiers-généraux), who are removable, who buy their offices, who must make a profit, and who are invested, for the purposes of collection, with the whole authority of the State. The old nobles are kindly enough, and the religious grantees are often exceedingly lenient, but invading armies could hardly be worse than these Farmers-General and their troops. They have no means of levying except military force, and no motive to spare, and they sometimes, if the Grand Referendary is an imbecile, blacken the country with burnt villages, fired orchards, and ruined villas. The country is to all appearance ruined yet so excellent in one respect is the Native system of finance, that if a district thus treated only fails to a decent noble, or is exempted from the Farmers-General by decree, it revives at once. The "land" exists, and the peasant has no taxes to pay. He may cultivate exactly as he likes, he has no landlord to fear, he can mortgage his plot for stock and ploughs, and when his crop comes he has only to surrender every fifth sheaf. That once done, tax-gatherer, landlord, poor-rate collector, all the myriad vampires of Europe, have for him no existence. He pays in kind if he likes, there is no possibility, as in Bengal, of ouster or increased rent, no dread, as in the North-West, of the ubiquitous, worrying, insatiable "deputy Tehsildar." The peasant on religious land, or the estate of a good jaghiredar, or a Crown estate under a manager instead of a farmer-general, is as well off as a Westmoreland "statesman," and in very much the same position. It is not a position which allows of progress in India any more than in Westmoreland, but it is comfortable enough and independent enough, and enables the peasant to have pride in his pedigree, and his caste, and his liberality in dowers, and gifts to temples, and so on. Every peasant however badly off, thinks this will be his ultimate position, and knows that whatever happens he can never lose his land. His house may be burned, or his land harried, or he himself dragged through a pond, or in very extreme cases tortured, but the land cannot be taken away. he cannot be reduced from his rank as a village cultivator into a day labourer—the last of social degradations. Consequently, he goes on hoping and enduring, and looks on the British system, under which his house is safe and his body secure, but his land may be seized for debt or rent, as oppressive in the highest degree. Given a reasonable system of collection and no exemptions, and the Native financial system would be excellent, would be the only one in which a regular Administration was supported without indirect taxes.

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Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

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Managers.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

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1 do. 1/10½ "
On demand 1/10½ "

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On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

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Bombay, 27th May 1867.

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The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on applicati n to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બામબે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq. *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
DADABHOY RUSSOMJEE BANAJEE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSEDJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

MR. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day in force.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 6 do.
Do. 9 do. 7 do.
Do. 12 do. 8 do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.,

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary,

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 92,59,440 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 46,29,720 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 2 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WM A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CREESWELL, Esq., of Messrs Creswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Prankissen Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WIGNOLES, Esq., late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 89, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarte, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. K[illed]

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. C[illegible] & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected [illegible] and BRANDIES:—

CLARET	Médoc ..... Rs.	6
	Do. ..... "	12
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & Chandon's Sillery ..... quts.	29
	Ilié supérieure	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.

Aiken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

TENNENT'S BEER being sold cheap to make room for fresh stock, quarts capsuled, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES. Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 0 "
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case..... Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ..... " 32 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality:—
SHERRY, Pellath and Johnson's ... at Rs. 30 per doz.
Do. Morice Cox's ... at " 30 "
PORT WINE, Hunt's ... at " 30 "
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27 per Doz.
do. do.	"	29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27 "
" 2 "	pts. "	14 "
Old Tom	Rs.	20 "
Brandy in 1 dozen cases	Rs. 32 per	doz.
1st September 1865.	EWART, LATHAM & Co.	

FOR SALE—
Cunliffe's Champagne in Qts. ... at Rs. 42 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts. ... " 23 "
Do. Moselle ... Qts. ... " 42 "
Do. Sherry ... " 25 "
Do. Claret No. 2 ... " 25 "
Do. Do. No. 3 ... " 23 "
Ronaldson's Do. ... " 28 "
Do. ... " 22 "
Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Malmsey ... " 32 "

REMINGTON & Co.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co., Merchants and forwarding Agents, Ahmedabad, have received from London fresh shipments of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

WINES & SPIRITS of different seals, varying from Rs. 22 to Rs. 34 per Dozen.

Also CHAMPAGNE, STILL HOCK, WHISKEY, GIN, &c., of the best quality.

Price Lists on application.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., in Guzerat

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz.	Rs.
Do. " Do.		40
Do. " a Crown		30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co Pints...		21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality ...		40
Do. Do. Pints ...		22
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...		36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown ...		30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints...		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...		
Do. Fine Still Seal ...		18
Do. Fine Still Red Seal ...		30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal ...		40
Sherry